PORT CHESTER'S UNIQUE INDUSTRY IN BORDER WEDDINGS.

A New York Town to which Connecticut Folks Go to be Wedded Very Quietly-Pas-ters Prespecting and the Town Clerk Busied. It is said to be a little dangerous for a young man and young woman travelling together to alight from a west-bound train at the Port Chester depot. If they are Port Chester folks the backmen bow to them and call them by name, for everybody knows everybody else in that little village; but if they are stranger they are likely to be mobbed. There are more backmen there than there are at the Grand Central Dopot. The very air seems full of them ever a train pults up there. A modest and shrinking reporter aroused them to tremen dous excitement yesterday, but he was in-formed that if he had happened to be a young man and woman, arm in arm, instead of a soli-tary New Yorker, he would have found it difficult to get away with his clothing intact. This s because Port Chester is the Gretna Green for southwestern Connecticut, and when a backman essies a young man and a young soman getting out of the cars his experience senvinces him that they want to go straight to be nearest clergyman and get married.

of Stamford has written to THE SUN that the Port Chester clergymen find the prac-tice of the youth of Connecticut a source of revenue not to be despised; "and," he says, "it is in the pay of the ministers, who allow them a liberal commission on their fees. The number of Connecticut marriages in Port Chester is be een 100 and 200 a year. They go to

tween 100 and 200 a year. They go to Port Chester because any clergyman can wed them in New York State without any bother, whereas in Connecticut they must first get a license from the Clerk of the town in which they live. This license cannot be obtained if there is any reason why the couple ought not to marry, and they cannot marry without it.

Port Chester is 26 miles from this city, and has a population of 4.000. It is simply a good-sized country crossroads settlement on the Byram Biver, the opposite bank of which is the westernmost limit of Connecticut. Greenwich is only two miles away. When the reporter of THE SUN ARTHUR CONNECTION OF THE SU of Norwalk.
Lane of Stamford, stone mason, to
28, of Greenwich.
White of Norwalk, shoemaker, to ic B. Hamilton of Siegfried Bridge, Pa. h Cement Company, to Hattle M. Saun

Jan. 16—Prancis P. Ayer of South Norwalk, butcher, to Helen B. Kidney, aged 21, of South Norwalk.

The same witnesses signed their names to more than one-half the certificates. On those of couples wedded by Dominie Blake of the Methodist church the name of A. H. Blake and that of E. H. Wilson most frequently appeared. The witnesses to weddings performed by the Rev. Mr. W. W. Dowd were led by Lucy A. Dowd, who has been much more favored than most women in the enjoyment of attending weddings. There was in the above list only one certificate signed by the Rev. Walter Mitchell of Christ Church, Rye. Amy Mitchell was the witness who signed that.

Mr. M. L. Delavan, the editor of the Port Chester Journel, says that he finds it to be sometimes the case that these couples insist that the elergyman shall keep their marriages secret, but as every dergyman must send in his certificates once a month, they all become public within that time as far as Port Chester is concerned. I think the clergy here are very discreet." Mr. Delavan said, "and would not marry those who are obviously unfit to marry. It is difficult to explain these Connecticul marriages. The couples come here to escape the town licenses at home, to avoid publicity. And even here, where there is no earthly reason why they should be secret about it they insist

thety should be secret about it, they insist that privacy be maintained. In some cases they marry here to oscape the skimmertons or tealthums the boys might give them in their own towns on their wedding nights. They come here on one train and go back on the next. If the minister they first call for happens to be absent from home, they go on to the series of the commissions from the next. If the minister they first call for happens to be absent from them of the commissions from the series. In my opinion, the law in this lists the bout the hermon, the law in this lists should be changed to conform to that of Connecticut. I believe that the same society that is at work to alter the divorce laws of Connecticut, is also decirous of securing a uniform marriage law in all the States.

While there is not any mischief here that is perpetrated by the cooperation of unprincipled elegyment, there is, as I know personally, a the border. I seemand out the same solve to marry anybody, and who make for who can be border. I seemand out to many a 12-year-old girl who was brought across the border by an old man. I know, too, of the case of a weathy young girl from Michigan who firted with a worthless fellow, and whose parents sent her to Woodbury, Conn. to prevent her seeing him. They corresponded and be came on, took her carriage ridling arross the border, and married her in New York. I knew, too, of a case in Roxtury where a worthless and the search of the search o

Middletown. He was a widower, and his children were opposed to his marrying again. If he had gone to the Clark of his town to get a license, all the town would have known his intention. That is why he came here. Others come here because they feet that they cannot afford to have such a wedding as would be expected of them in their own town.

"I have had to refuse to marry counties sometimes. The men have come here tipsy once or twice, and of course H sont them away. Then, again, I had an old man come here with a little girl. Such things might happen in New York as well as here. No, they look and behave like any other young people. The women are often newly dressed for the occasion. Sometimes they seem surprised when I begin to questions them. We have to ask the same questions here that the Town Clerks a k in Coancetteut, with the difference, of course, that their answers go upon the document turned in after marriage, instead of before it. Why, they say, "we did not expect to have to answer any questions." In some cases they dedine to answer the questions, when, of course, I could not go on with the ceremony, even if I desired to. When one is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, which is sometimes the case. I dislike to perform the ceremony. The Roman Church does not recognize such marriages, and I advise the couples mot to persist in their intentions. They got no commission from me, and the other clergymen tell me they pay no commissions. Some time ago the hack drivers endeavored to make some such arrangement, and I believe that even now they try to get commissions. Form clergymen who come here of the commissions from clergymen who come here as strangers, but they do not succeed."

FINE DINNERS TO CATCH DRUMMERS.

Facts About the Travelling Men as they were Found Laid Up Over Sunday, SYRACUSE, Jan. 26 .- In the dining room of

the principal hotel here a reporter of THE SUN had seen only a few men and women at table on Friday, but on Saturday evening at supper was peculiar. It was mainly composed of young men under 30. Nearly all were exceed-ingly well dressed, and their curied moustaches and ofled hair made it appear that each was very thoughtful of his personal appearance, They were bright-looking young fellows, wide awake and shrewd to a man. Many seemed acquainted with each other, and these saluted one another atrangely.

"I'll bet I beat you in Glen's Fails," said one as he shook hands with another, and "Hello! Here comes old fifty cases," said a third. They looked like a large party of New York reporters, but their talk was about business, and was as dismal as if they were Wall street bulls. "Those are all drummers," said a neighbor table to the reporter. "This house fills up at table to the reporter. with them every Sunday. They come all the way from Buffalo and Albany and New York to

lay up here on Sunday. They pay a dollar a day less here than you do." The reporter went down stairs and talked to the clerk. "If it wasn't for the commercial travellers," said he, "railroads could not pay lividends, and plenty of hotels would have to shut up shop. They keep business going the whole year around. They are a little hard to please, but if you manage to satisfy them they are as good a class of customers as any hotel are as good a class of customers as any hotel could wish. There has been a great change among them in five years. You see that nearly all are young men, and some are boys. The old substantial chaps who got \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year are fast disappearing. Many of them had money and are now in business for themselves. Nowadays there is not so much drunkenness and poker playing as there used to be. This now class of young fellows are all for business, and don't have so much money to throw away.

ness, and don't have so much money to throw away.

"To-morrow," the clerk continued, "you will see that about a third of the company here will see that about a third of the company here will be young Jews. They are growing in numbers every day. First-class New York houses send them out now, and I begin to think they will soon control the travelling business. The Jews are natural salesmen, and seem perfectly at home in the business from the minute they begin to follow it. To-morrow you will see our guests all split up into little knots. The Jews will all get together, the men from the grocery houses will meet, the jewelry men will find one another, and so they will make up a dozen distinct parties. We will have 100 or 120 in all here until Monday morning. They begin to scatter at daylight, and the men of each group try to dodge one another, and not have it discovered which towns they are going to work. The main reason for their making Syracuse a headquarters is that it is a central point."

"They are getting to be a low-priced crowd, nowadays," said another clerk. "They ain't what they used to be, You see a young Jew this Sunday, and never see him again. He is no drumer, but is simply a clerk seep out

mer, a Yankee. He can tell you why the business has changed as it has."

The man referred to was a Connecticut man, neatly dressed in the style of young men, though his close-cut hair was white, and there were lines of age in his face. The changes in the kind of men that travel," he said, "have been brought about by the force of circumstances, Brisk competition and very close margins have made the merchants economical with regard to their travelling men. They pay these young fellows less than you'd imagine. They get between \$500 and \$1.200 a year. But there's no saving in it, and a good many houses are finding it out. It costs these youths just as much to live as it used to cost the high-priced men as far as board and travel are concerned. And a high-priced, substantial looking man who knows his trade from A to Z, can sell more goods in a day than half a dozen of these young fellows can in a month. A man in order to sell goods wants to know what he's talking about, who he is talking to, and just exactiy what impression his talk is making. He needs to be polite, gentlemanly, graceful in action and in speech. When I see some of these uncouth young fellows blundering along I wonder how they manage to make a living. I wouldn't talk with them if I kepta store and they came to see me. But they don't sell much. The other day in Boehester I went out of my hotel after breakfast and I saw flve young fellows sitting in the lobby. When I came back after supper four of them were still seated there. I asked the clerk whether they had been out at all that day. He said they had not. Well, business was bad. I'll admit, but yet I had done my best and had made one handsome sale. Those are the kind of fellows that start out at \$1,200 and got their salers cut to \$600 before the year is out."

"What has become of the witry, hall-fellow-well-met, good-looking, noisy chaps that were the typical drummers of a dozen years ago?"

"Drank themselves to death, mostly," said the voteran. Some are in business to hear in the country hat some t

How the Wires Set Fire to the Wood.

How the Wires set Fire to the Wood.

President Lynch of the United States illuminating Company said yesterday that the cause of the electric light see at the Evening Post building on Thursday was that the electricity had taken a short cut through the water-seaked wood and insulating material that separated the wires leading into the basement of the building. He said farther that while the insulating material was water proof for all purposes of an aerial line, the current of the pass through it when it was constantly seaked for he pass through it when it was in the hit of wood moudding used as teepteels, as it was in the hit of wood moudding used as feel building. The moulding was used only because the insulating material became sainsaine companies wanted it.

This, however, could happen only on the outside of a building where the insulating material became sainsained by the rain, and the only desinge resulting is that the insulating hadrial fisself, consisting of the rubber are desiroyed.

Bend Water in the Lower Lake at the Park. The Park engineers continued borings in the bottom of the small lake at the lower end of the Park yesterday. The object is to discover the nature of the bottom, and tears if there is anything there likely to breed disease. The engineers found deposits of silt mixed with washings from the hitsides covering the bottom from sight to fifteen inches deep. Commis-sioner Crismania stad last night limit further borings would be saide. If was his opinion had one arm of the last where the water was dead weath have to be filled up. The rest was kept from by the flow of water firingly, and could not breed malaria.

LONG SEARCH FOR TREASURE

IN THE PRIGATE HUSSAR.

tecords and Letters in Payor of and Opposed to the Sapposition—No Coin as Yet Pound, and the Work Under Water Stopped. The accumulation of ice off Port Morris on Thursday, the 17th inst., was so great that George W. Thomas of Hackettstown, who has the contract for raising the treasure alleged to have sunk in the British frigate Hussar, or-dered his men to take the seew used in the operations to the dock and tie it there for the winter. The ice soon afterward disappeared, and it is said in Port Morris that if Mr. Thomas had waited a few hours he would not have given the order. The work conducted by Mr. Thomas is a continuation of the operations begun in 1818. The frigate Hussar, according to in 1763. She was 144 feet in length over all, 34 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. She measured 619 tons, and carried a crew of 200 measured 519 tons, and carried a crew of 200 and an armament of 28 guns. On Aug. 15, 1780, she sailed from Cork under the command of Capt. Poole, and, according to Gaines's New York Gazette, she arrived off Sandy Hook on Nov. 16 of the same year. A letter written to an Edinburgh newspaper on Aug. 8, 1827, by Fietcher Betts, a petty officer on her, says: The Hussar struck Pot Rock near 3 o'clock in the af-ernous of the 25d of November, 1780, but she did not po down until she had swung saveral miles up in the bay alled Two hrothers, where she went down at 7 o'clock at the syening in seven tathoms of water. The lide runs it nine inites an hour. When the accelent occurred the lissar was on her way from New York to Gardner's Jay with despatches to Admiral Arbuthnot.

about sixty feet.

The Register of Dec. 4, 1819, said that the amount of money in her was \$1,000,000. This statement was probably published by Samuel Davis, who undertook to organize a company to raise the hulk by means of a grappling appearance in the share of ice tongs, which he Davis, who undertook to organize a company to raise the bulk by means of a grappling apparatus, in the share of ice tongs, which he had devised. He proposed to place the shares at \$15 each, and to divide the gold recovered pro rata after paying the expenses of raising. He advertised in the Baltimore newspapers for capital, saying that Mayor Cadwallader D. Colden favored his scheme and endorsed the statement regarding the lost treasure.

In the Commercial Advertiser of Dec. 9, 1819, under the head. "Frigate Hussar and Sloop Mercury," was a letter in which, on the authority of the pilot (no same given) of the Hussar, it was said that the \$1,000,000 was contained in several iron boxes and several barrels."

The letter of a nameless ship carpenter, published at the same time, said that "the Hussar was bound to lihode Island with a large quantity of money to pay off the littish troops and a large quantity of money to pay off the littish troops and a large quantity of money to pay off the British troops and Then was been a large number of persons employed for several summers (except last) with a machineralised a diving bell, and they have succeeded in getting most of the gons from her upper deck, but have not been able

from her bottom. Sho is much wornicated, but is other wise sound, and is probably strong enough to be raised. The water is not over forty feet deep.

From that time searchers for the lost treasure have not been wanting. Not all of them had grappling machines which they wished to sell to a wrecking company.

In 1840 a man named Tyler Jacox took a trial at the old hulk, and dug out some small stuff, but he sunk more money than he brought to the surface. The details of his operations have been lost to memory in South street, but in the office of Merritt's Coast Wrecking Company was found a man who had seen a sailor's diddy (trinket) box taken out by Jacob. Many years ago a man came from California to get the treasure. He located it beneath a ledge of rocks, and succeeded in blasting out nothing more than the rocks. Four years ago Mr. Thomas took the contract of getting out the treasure. It was thought necessary to get a contract with the Government, and Nelson Cross was commissioned to make the contract. It was in the days of Hayes, and, although authorized to agree to give the Government one-fourth of all the treasure recovered, he clinched the bargain at ten per cent, and reserved the other lifteen for himself. Then Hayes appointed him receiver for the Government. A professor of elictricity named Henry Robrer was brought on from West Virginia. William Smith, a diver, was employed for the under water work, and John Wiggin was put on the secow that was anchored over the supposed location of the treasure. Mr. Wiggin was a man of exportence in Hussar treasure searches, having been at it since 1854. Diver Smith said, when asked about it, that Prof. Robrer "located the treasure with a magnet. He can determine whether the metal under him is gold or silver or copper or some other motal." When the location was found the crew employed began to sink a shaft. An iron tube twolve feet in diameter and twenty. Merritt's Coast Wrecking Compar

Merritt's Coast Wrecking Company.

How far down did you go in that place?"
I think 54 feet." Diver Smith said. "Then
we found our tubing telescoping in on us. We
were almost down to the treasure, but it was
necessary before going further to take out all
our tubing and begin over again. As that was
a very difficult job, we decided to get out the
small lot of treasure nearer in shore first."

That was the lot supposed to be lost by the
swamping of a small boat?"

Yes. The Professor said he was able to locate copper over a space just about the size of

ber yan't today for a lond of such lumber would army for a lond of such lumber would army for a lond of such lumber would be a support of a such lumber would be a support of a such lumber would be a support of the corpor that would have been placed on the corpor that would have been a summer that the corpor tha

There was, indeed, £20,000 on her two days before the was lost, that is, on the 21st of November, but on that

WAXING HARD-WOOD FLOORS.

"Yes, I deal in antique furniture, and get up new furniture on antique models, and repair things, and so on, but my principal business is in waxing floors—hard-wood floors, of course. That is increasing all the time. I don't have much to do with the floors of daneing halls, because the men having charge of them get into the way of waxing the floors themselves. It is in private houses that my services are in demand. Three years ago there were very few waxed floors in New York residences, but they are all the rage now among New Yorkers who live in good style. Some have them because they are nice for a german or a small social party; but they are also popular

them because they are nice for a german or a small social party; but they are also popular among those who do not dance, for they give an air of richness, of well keeping, and are so much eleaner than carpets ever can be. When you sweep a carpet you sond up a cloud of dust and fibres from it, but that cannot be the case with a waxed floor, which gathers no dust, and the more it is sweet and brushed and polished the smoother and brighter it becomes. A hard-wood floor should be waxed thoroughly three or four times a year, besides rubbed occasionally by the servants of the house.

To wax a floor properly we first clean it with unrpentine, so that not a speck of dirt is left either on the surface or embedded in the exposed porso of the wood. If the wood is rough we sometimes scrape it and give it a coat of sheline, to fill the pores. When it is perfectly hard, dry, and smoothed, we apply the wax in one of two ways, either hard, or metted, with turpentine, if the latter, it is laid on with a brush, left to dry two or three hours, and is then polished with brushes. The wax used is common beeswax. Here is one of the brushes, very large, flat, and made with very stiff bristles. They cost \$4\$ a pair, and are made large, so that if desired one of them can be fixed under the foot by means of a strap, and the polishing done by wazging the leg to and fro. That way of brushing is employed in dry waxing coats about four times as much as the other, and will last two or three times as long. In either case the wax has to be polished right into the grain of the wood. It will not do to put oil on a waxed floor, as it will render the surface gummy and sticky and nasty. If properly done, oiling makes a floor nice, but is never so good as waxing, and costs nearly as much. Baw tinseed oil, mixed with turpentine for a drier, is used. Price? Well, that depends on the size of a floor and to some extent on its condition. One, say, if feet by 16 feet, will or-dinarily cost \$5\$ for oiling, \$7\$ to \$10\$ for waxing, and 500 to the price of the

Yellow Pine Boards 160 Years Old Doing

MILFORD, Pa., Jan. 24.-M. V. C. Shoemaker of Dingman's has one of the newest ably the oldest manufactured lumber in the United States in actual use for a similar purpose. It is made of yellow pine boards an inch and a half thick and nearly two feet wide. The trees from which they were cut were felled along the Delaware at Dingman's 160 years ago. The boards were sawed out by hand by ancestors of Mr. Shoemaker, and used to floor a stone house they erected in 1724. This building also served as a fort those early settlers being continually exposed to Indian raids. The house was torn down to make room for the new dwelling. It was in as good condition as when first built. The timbers used in it were nearly all sound. The floor boards were so well preserved that no sounder ones could be found in a lumber yard. About 100 pounds of wrought from nails, four inches in length, were taken from the timbers. These must have been forged on the spot, as there was no place nearer than the Minisink settlements in New York State, twenty miles distant, where they could be obtained. Yellow pine, now entirely extinct in this region, was evidently cheap and common in this county as late as fifty years ago, for in tearing away the porch of the Crissman House. this county as late as fifty years ago, for in tearing away the porchof the Crissman House in this village a few days ago, which was built about a half century ago, the ceiling of the upper part was found to be of yellow pine boards, an inch thick and over a foot wide. They were as sound as when put in. To inquire at a lumber yard to-day for a load of such lumber would frighten the dealer into fits.

1700, with a large convey." The next day, having been separated from the Charge and Humar, the hard a given BUYING AND SELLING NAMES with a freeh feet, a fall account of which a freeh

LISTS OF INVALLDS AND DUPES BRING THE HIGHEST PRICE.

The Troffe in Exchanging Names of Likely Customers in Various Reputable Lines-Use Made of Letters to Quack Doctors. A pleasant, gray-bearded gentleman sat in Sixth avenue elevated train, talking to a

of the older man made him say: He pulled out a card. If his name had been

Henry Jackson the eard would have read:

HENRY JACKSON, Dealer in Names.

Won't you explain?" said the younger man. "I buy and sell the addresses of people in all parts of the United States and Canada. There are hundreds of business men who reach their customers by circulars, as well as by advertising in the newspapers. Thus a book publisher gets out a new book which he wants to sell through agents. He is anxious to learn the names and addresses of all the men and women in the United States who sell subscription books. He also wants the names of those who sell other goods in the same way because they are very likely to drop the other article for the sake of the new book. Then he wants the addresses of the people who have never acted as agents, but who want to try it to see what they can do. He advertises for agents in a variety of papers, and at a pretty heavy expense. It costs him several cents for every letter of inquiry about his book that he receives. To that letter of inquiry he sends his claborate circulars. I come to the relief of the publisher by selling him a very large number of agents, addresses at a small part of the cost of getting them by advertising. women in the United States who sell subscrip-

addresses at a small part of the cost of getting them by advertising."

"How do you get them?"

"You see every publisher has a list of agents whom he has employed at one time and another. Nearly every one will soil me a copy of his list for a consideration. The combined copies make a formidable pile of manuscript. Then there are the novelty men, who accumulate large lists of names of agents. Agents form one line of special names. Invalids form another."

form one line of special names. Invalids form another."

"Do you mean sick people?"

"Not necessarily. Every community has a lot of people who are always buying medicine. They are the most valuable lot an advertiser can reach. The consumption remedy circular gives them a backing cough and a hectic flush. The blood purifier circular flushes them with eczema. So it goes through the list of chronic and acute ills that flesh is heir to. They will buy anything from beef and bark to a steam atomizer to dector a sprained foot. All these people at one time or another write to some advertising doctor or vender of the clixir of life. I buy the names from the advertisers, classify them according to the number of times the names have been used by medical men and sell theoriginal letters outright. The careful advertiser sometimes varies the character of

advertiser sometimes varies the character of the circulars sent according to the characteristics of the letter writer, even writing a personal letter in some cases."

"What other classes have you?"

"Two general classes. One for the sharpers and one for the general advertiser. The latter class is cosmopolitan. It includes all others, really, but it is made up mostly of farmers. For instance, in New York Rochester, and Detroit are soveral firms of dealers in garden and farm seeds. They get hundreds of thousands of letters every year. To those addresses circulars for all kinds of farm and household goods, books, jeweiry, anything that a man or a woman doesn't need but is sure to want, can be sent with great profit. The names for the use of sharpers are the most profitable of all, and yield the largest returns to all concerned, except the ones addressed. Once we get a name on that list we know it will pan out till the man dies. The addresses of all people who buy tickets in lotteries, who write to dealers in fac-simile greenbacks, and who write to chalers in fac-simile greenbacks, and who write to cher advertisers that offer to give something for nothing, are very arefully arranged by themselves. They are usually very smart in their own conceit, but they nibble at a bare hook."

"What prices do these names bring?"

"I have got as high as \$25 a thousand for names for sharpers' use. Good lists of habitual invalids are worth all the way from \$10 to \$20 a thousand. Agents are so easily obtained that \$10 is a big price; from \$3 to \$5 is ordinary, General-use lists copied off the letters bring from \$3 to \$5 where they have not been mailed to more than twice. When mailed to oftener than that, and where a year or two old they get down to a dollar a thousand."

"Are many in this business of yours?"

"Not continuously. They drop in, make a good thing, and straightway begin mailing circulars on their own account. The number of actual addresses handled by me in one year has never exceeded 1,000.000, but it has crowded that fi

WHEN THE FLATHEADS COME TO TOWN.

HELENA, M. T., Jan. 17.—Regularly every spring some roving band of Flathead Indians, on their way north for the annual hunt, visit the different towns of the Territory, stopping in each place several days to sell robes and skins, the product of the previous season's shooting. As the buffalo hides readily sell for from \$4 to \$10 each, and the market is never over supplied, each Fiathead realizes a handsome sum for his season's work. But in display only is he ambitious to be considered wealthy. Immediately upon supplying him-

distant, where they could be obtained.

Yellow price, now onlively extinct in this real on, was ovidently cheap and common in the values of the crissman focus in this village a few days ago, which was built touring away the porch of the Crissman focus in this village a few days ago, which was built touring away the porch of the Crissman focus in this village a few days ago, which was built per part was found to be of yellow pine boards, an inch thick and over a foot wide. They were be yard to day for a look of such irred a lamber of the part of the control of the contro

FIRM AND FIRMING.

At Riverhead, Mass, an eel pond covers five acres, and is so full that the cele can be pulled out with a garden rake. A crack of their owner's whip brings thousands of the cele to the aurface.

Starfish are destroying the oysters at Bridgeport and Straiford at a terrible rate. One man has lost \$25,183, worth. One dredger took 300 bushels of starfish in seven hours, or mere than 300,000 individuals.

Roger's Brook, near Bridgion, Me. is so marrow that one can jump across it easily, and is very shallow, yet recently a large salmon was taken from the brook at a place where the water was so similow that the bark fin of the fish was out of water. The salmon made feeble attempts to leave what was evidently a spawning bed, and went down stream a few feet. Then it quietly submitted to be lifted out of the water and laid upon the bank. It was measured and was found to be fully twice the least it is was measured. The shall was then put back into the water, and it at once went back to the gravel.

THOSE THREE ACES.

tion Caused in a Game of Braw Poker It was a wretched night. The steadily falling raining was changing into sleet. Colder and colder the raw wind was growing. Only four members of the lodge—Paul De Spotte, B. F. Belichambers, John Dougail, and Mr. Siccardi—entered the meeting room over Col. Schilling's wet goods store. Eight o'clock came and passed. Clearly there would be no session that evening. Some one, reluctant to go out in the storm, proposed to kill time with draw poker. The table upon which they played

go out in the storm, proposed to kill time with draw poker. The table upon which they played was one of the German double-decker style, the lower deck intended to support glasses. Early in the game the happy thought occurred to Bellchambers of utilizing that lower deck for a different purpose. Gradually be accumulated three aces there, but not without De Spotte's eagle eye noting the process.

Bellchambers got a pair of kings and three worthless cards. He took three cards on the draw, but neatly stowed them away on the lower deck and replaced them in his hand with his accumulated "sure thing." De Spotte received a pair of queens in the deal and in the draw took three cards. Bellchambers, before the draw had made it "cost a little more to come in." and when betting began he was almost feroclous in his demonstration of confidence in his hand. The previously sufficient haif-doltar limit disgusted him by its inadequacy. Dougall and Siccardi said that as fer as they were concerned he might make it anything he liked, as they proposed taking a rest. De Spotte did not want to rest just then, but had no objection to dropping the limit. Bell-chambers was happy. At length all the chips were up in the middle of the table, and De Spotte, resisting sternly Bellchambers's tearful appeals to be allowed to bet his store and a conting invoice of goods, and other valuables, in a succession of raises. called, From the time of the draw, Bellchambers had not once looked at his hand. Why should he when he knew so well what was in it? Ou the call he turned them over. The expression on his countenance was frightful to look at. He had only a pair of kings and seven, nine, and ten! De Spotte placidly turned his hand—three aces and a pair of queens!

"Where did you get those aces?" Bellchambers houted, aghast and purple.

Dougall and Siccardi yelled with unhallowed glee, while Bellchambers, rising in indignation, proclaimed. "I won't play where such unfair advantages are taken," and wen forth into the storm that was calm compared with the

MR. FINK'S TESTIMONY.

He Endorses the Harr Bill and Says Rail-road Charges Are Not Excessive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Mr. Albert Fink, the Trunk Line Railroad Commissioner, testified to-day be-fore the House Committee on Commerce on the sub-ject of inter-State commerce. He said that the bill an-troduced by Mr. Horr of Michigan, providing for the ca-

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the vaiter in a restaurant," spoken of in the Sunbeam waiter in a restairant, spoken of in the Sunheams of to-day, had reversed his description of the difference between obcomingarine and genuine tuiter, he would have been correct. Occumentarine, by the application of the state o

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sta's account, in Thursday's paper, of the battle on Long Island between the bull terriers China Jack of New isiand between the bull terriers China Jack of New York and Jim of Philadelphia, the weight of the former dog is given at 30 pounds, while Jim's weight is given at 33 pounds. In point of fact Jack tipped the beam at 37 pounds, and was the heavier dog by only 15 pounds, in-stead of 6 pounds as published. Will you kindly publish this in the interest of justice? PAIR PLAY.

The following referees were appointed in

cases in the State courts in this city last week : SCPRIOSE COURT. Ostrander agt. Smith.

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Byer agt. Wright.

Hewitt agt. Mctlave.

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Dean agt. Clarke.

Dean agt. Meshen. No. 1

Boardman agt. Meshen. No. 1

Boardman agt. Meshen. No. 2

The Aucerican Fire Insurance

Company agt. Harrison.

Reynolds agt. Telfair.

Mutter of Uruikshank.

Winfield agt. the Phenix M. Insurance Company

Craft agt. McBride.

Lemin agt. Kross.

Occupany

Craft agt. McBride.

Augustus J. Requier.

John II. Krichen.

Roper agt. K. is.

George B. Morris.

Donachy agt. French.

D. J. Holden.

Dogman agt. Degnan

Jerome Buck.

Archer agt. Esch.

Boardman agt. Meshen, Nos. 1

and 2

James D. Hewett.

James D. Hewett.

Soardman an and Southert Gones and 2 Dewey agt. Gilbert Gones Asaxon agt. Saxton A Meyers agt. Choppen Receiver.

Required Propagation of Pro James D. Hewell, George F. Betts. A. J. Requier, Roderick F. Farrell. Pfannenschmidt agt. Pfannen-schmidt William G. Hosea. Commissioners. Matter of Madden Augustus J. Requier.
Samuel R. Elilott, M. D.
Bernard Casserly.

By Judge Donobue.

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The more important changes for the day were:

Government bonds steady. The 41 is sold fractionally higher, and closed 5 higher bid. Other issues were practically unchanged. Railway bonds rather quiet and only barely steady. West Shore 5s loss active, and 5 higher, as

Sterling exchange higher, but only moderate-ly active. Posted rates unchanged at \$1.86 and \$4.88%.

Bids for bank stocks are; America, 1501 merican Exchange, 132; Broadway, 2501 atchers, and Drovers, 150; Centrai, 127; inse, 185; Chatham, 141; Chemical, 2520; ity, 270; Citizens', 121; Commerce, 154; Condinental, 120; Corn Exchange, 165; East River, 120; Eleventh Ward, 135; Fourth, 130; Fulton, 125; Fifth Avenue, 400; Gallatin, 171; Garfield, 116; German American, 101; Germania, 150; Hanover, 151; Imporiers' and Traders', 268; Irving, 142; Loather Manufacturers, 170; Manhattan, 158; Marine, 165; Market, 150; Mechanics', 150; Mechanics', 150; Mechanics', 150; Merchanics', 170; Merchanis, Exchange, 89; Metropolitan, 130; Morchanis, Exchange, 89; Metropolitan, 130; Morchanis, 150; Mechanis, 150; Mechanis, 150; Mechanis, 150; Merchanis, 150; Merchanis, 130; Morchanis, Exchange, 89; Metropolitan, 130; Morchanis, 130; Morch

Gas stocks are quoted: New York 150 to 151; Manhattan, 270 to 275; Metropolitan, 225 to 230; Mutual, 130 to 132; Municipal, 203 to 200; Harlem, 120 to 121; Equitable, 90 to 94; Brook-lyn, 135 to 138. The bank statement shows:

Total res've.5103.679,400 \$106,952,300 Res've req'd. 96,395,175 87,473.525 Excess. 17,284,225 19,478,775 \$87,289,100 77,281,525 10,007,575

From these figures it appears that the bank deposits are now \$40,000,000 larger than they were a year ago, while the loans have increased only about \$17,000,000. The difference, and probably much more besides, represents capital awaiting investment.

Beccipts of internal revenue to-day, \$327.—847; customs, \$805.94; national bank notes for redemption, \$1,078,000, making \$5,233,000 for the week. National bank circulation outsianding, \$349,589,863; silver certificates in circulation, \$96,935,681.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Jan. 19 was 402,251 tons, agains 343,831 tons the corresponding week last year, and the total for the year 1,012,351 tons, agains 1,441,908 for 1883. listes of discount in London for hills, 2% to 2% F cent.

It was officially announced to-day that a committee, composed of the following gentiemen, had been mutually agreed upon to investigate and adviso regarding the differences between the New York Ontario and Western Raliwhy Company and Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, its late-Troasurer: William A. Booth. President of the Troasurer: William A. George S. Coc. Prosident of the American Exchange National Bank, and Charles J. Canda. Treasurer of the Iron Cliffe Company. It is understood that the questions involved will be immediately considered by this committee.

New York Markets.